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THIRD BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
**NORTH CAROLINA
STATE LIBRARY**

(Reorganized July 1, 1956)



July 1, 1960—June 30, 1962

Raleigh
North Carolina

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

Raleigh, North Carolina

To His Excellency TERRY SANFORD

Governor of North Carolina, Raleigh

My dear Sir:

We have the honor to submit to you the third biennial report of the North Carolina State Library covering the biennium ending June 30, 1962. This is in compliance with the General Statutes of North Carolina, Chapter 125.

Respectfully submitted,

THAD STEM, JR.

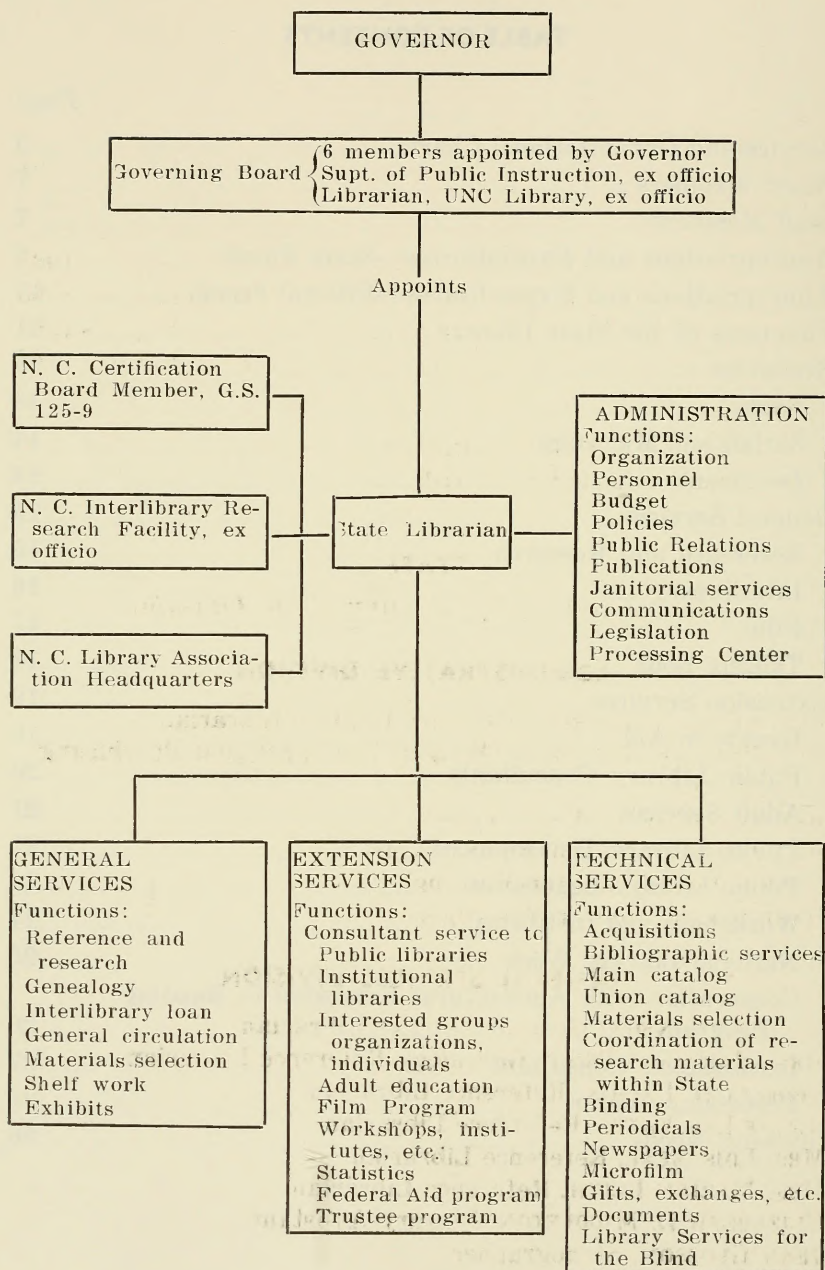
*Chairman, North Carolina
State Library Board*

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NORTH CAROLINA STATE LIBRARY

Service and Organizational Chart



NORTH CAROLINA STATE LIBRARY

Office: Library Building, Raleigh

BOARD

Appointed by the Governor:

THAD STEM, JR., Oxford, <i>Chairman</i>	Term Expires 1967
CLIFFORD PEELER, Salisbury, <i>Vice-Chairman</i>	Term Expires 1965
DR. ROY B. MCKNIGHT, Shallotte	Term Expires 1963
PAUL S. BALLANCE, Winston-Salem	Term Expires 1963
DR. MARK M. LINDSEY, Hamlet	Term Expires 1965
MRS. GORDON TOMLINSON, Mocksville	Term Expires 1967

Ex Officio:

DR. CHARLES F. CARROLL, Raleigh
DR. JERROLD ORNE, Chapel Hill

STAFF

MRS. ELIZABETH H. HUGHEY, *State Librarian*

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION

MRS. BETSY N. PEARCE, Secretary to State Librarian
MRS. RUBY B. HOLLOWAY, Budget, Personnel, and Purchasing
Officer
MRS. BILLIE JEAN WALL, Typist
MRS. CAROLYN SMITHERMAN, Typist
LONNIE YOUNG, Janitor-Messenger
JESSE MOORE, Janitor-Messenger

GENERAL SERVICES DIVISION

GLADYS JOHNSON, General Services Librarian
MRS. MARGARET PRICE, Genealogy Reference Librarian
GEORGIA H. FAISON, Reference Librarian
ANNIE LEE YATES, Reference Librarian
MRS. LOIS NEAL, Reference Librarian
MRS. MARIAN LEITH, Reference Librarian
ELIZABETH D. MIDDLETON, Library Assistant
JEAN GLOSSON, Stenographer
DAN WOODALL, Clerk

EXTENSION SERVICES DIVISION

ELAINE VON OESSEN, Extension Services Librarian

FRANCES GISH, Library Consultant

PHYLLIS SNYDER, Library Consultant

DOROTHY KITTEL, Adult Services Consultant

MADGE BLALOCK, Institutional Consultant and Editorial Librarian

MRS. STELLA SANDERS, Stenographer

MRS. PAULINE HARTOFELIS, Stenographer

TECHNICAL SERVICES DIVISION

ANN D. GALUSHA, Technical Services Librarian

MRS. CARMEN ZAIC, Assistant Technical Services Librarian

MARGARET SANGSTER PARROTT, Serials and Documents Librarian

DOROTHY C. GRIGG, Head Cataloger

MRS. DAVORA NIELSEN, Cataloger

MRS. MARGARET QUANCE, Library Assistant

MRS. BETTY SMITH, Library Assistant

MRS. EVA HOCUTT, Typist

MRS. BETTY BALLARD, Typist

MRS. MELDA ARNOLD, Typist

KENNETH LEE, Clerk

Library Services for the Blind

EVELYN PEELER, Librarian

MRS. BARBARA GARRISON, Assistant Librarian

MRS. REBECCA FERRELL, Library Assistant

PATRICIA GLOVER, Typist

W. C. HAYNES, Clerk

DARYL BREWER, Clerk

PROCESSING CENTER

MRS. MARION JOHNSON, Librarian

MRS. DORIS TALLEY, Assistant Librarian

MRS. RUTH C. BECK, Typist

MRS. MARY CAMERON, Typist

MRS. BETTY BASS, Typist

MRS. LALENE WASHBURN, Typist

MRS. DORIS HARRON, Typist

EUGENE SPENCE, Duplicating Equipment Operator

STEVEN DRIVER, Clerk

MRS. MARTHA JO JOHNSON, Clerk

APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES

State Funds

	North Carolina State Library		State Aid to Public Libraries	
	1960-61	1961-62	1960-61	1961-62
Salary—State Librarian	\$ 9,500	\$ 10,000	\$ -----	\$ -----
Salaries & Wages—Staff	86,515	110,412	30,292	35,332
Supplies and Materials	1,674	1,857	493	483
Postage, Telephone, Telegrams, Express	1,581	1,600	125	125
Travel Expense	520	847	2,000	2,500
Printing and Binding	3,448	3,430	99	72
Repairs and Alterations	245	196	53	52
General Expense	312	329	-----	-----
Books	20,571	18,299	-----	-----
Equipment	597	3,897	227	263
Attending Board Meetings	286	540	-----	-----
Payments to Counties	-----	-----	424,272	412,529
Estimated Receipts	4,407	7,989	-----	-----
Total Expenditures	\$125,249	\$151,407	\$457,561	\$451,356
Total Appropriations	\$125,178	\$150,984	\$457,562	\$466,519

APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES

Federal Funds

	1960-61	1961-62
ADMINISTRATION		
Salaries and Wages	\$ 34,570	\$ 38,355
Supplies and Materials	342	714
Postage, Telephone, Telegrams	813	1,153
Travel Expense	1,638	3,274
Printing and Binding	701	778
Repairs and Alterations	26	213
General Expense	-----	730
Books and Materials	17,500	27,999
Equipment	3,791	251
Federal Aid to Counties	179,371	214,887
Contributions to Retirement and Social Security	1,898	2,303
Scholarship Grants	-----	9,600
TOTAL ADMINISTRATION	240,650	300,257
PROCESSING CENTER		
Salaries and Wages	27,358	32,196
Supplies and Materials	12,271	6,223
Postage, Telephone, Telegrams, Express	823	422
Travel Expense	90	-----
Printing	182	533
Repairs and Alterations	212	348
Books and Materials	145,098	175,023
Equipment	2,376	30
Insurance	87	53
Motor Vehicle Operation	-----	21
Contributions to Retirement and Social Security	1,758	2,173
TOTAL PROCESSING CENTER	190,276	217,001
Estimated Receipts	\$488,511	\$532,953
Balance Previous Year*	37,763	95,348
Total Expenditures	\$430,926	\$517,258

*—Federal Funds may be carried from one fiscal year to the next if fully earned.

FUNCTIONS OF THE STATE LIBRARY

It has been said that "What memory is to an individual, A LIBRARY is to a people." The North Carolina State Library is both a people's library and a library's library. Its resources and services are available to the people of the whole State. Those who are employed by the State should look to this library for information to help them with their on-the-job responsibilities. This is the library for all State officials and members of the Legislature. All citizens of the State are welcomed in the Reference service areas where they have access to the total library resources, printed and on microfilm.

Through the existing network of public library systems, citizens have access to the materials available for loan from the State Library collection. A growing interlibrary loan service is greatly extending the use of present limited informational resources among all types of libraries in North Carolina.

Since 1956, when the reorganization of the State Library was initiated, its responsibilities have included both consultant services and financial assistance toward public library development. These and the interlibrary service program were major functions of the North Carolina Library Commission, 1909-1956.

The North Carolina State Library, established by the General Assembly of 1955, is governed by a Board of Trustees. The membership of the Board consists of six appointed by the Governor and two ex officio—the Librarian of the University of North Carolina and the Superintendent of Public Instruction. Appointed members serve for six-year terms on a staggered basis; two terms expiring each year.

This Board, in addition to generally accepted policy and budget requesting functions, has the responsibility for the administration of State Aid to Public Libraries funds and the Library Services Act funds. These are two grant programs to aid in the extension and development of public library service in North Carolina.

The State Library is an official library clearing house for agencies and individuals outside the State. The State Librarian serves as secretary to the State Library Board and is a member of the North Carolina Certification Board as designated by the General Statutes. Currently, the State Librarian is a member of the Governor's Coordinating Committee on Aging, the Advisory Committee of the North Carolina Recreation Commission,

the Governor's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Crime, the Library Committee of The National Council on the Aging, and Resource Consultant for the American Association of State Libraries' Committee on Standards.

Statutory responsibility continues with the State Library for the collecting, compiling and issuing of statistics of North Carolina libraries: public, college and university, and special. Other regular publications include a biennial narrative report, a monthly news letter and an acquisitions list, a checklist of State documents issued bimonthly and jointly with the University of North Carolina Library. For the latter publication the State Library compiles, edits, types and distributes to North Carolina government agencies in Raleigh and North Carolina public libraries. The University Library contributes titles, reproduces lists and distributes to exchange agencies and other out-of-state agencies, also to college and university libraries within the State and out of state.

The State Library serves as a clearing house for library personnel. It maintains a list of persons interested in securing library employment and a list of job opportunities. This is a referral service only. A certain amount of investigation is required to determine whether a candidate has the technical qualifications required; but a referral should never be construed as a recommendation from the State Library.

The shortage of professional library personnel is acute throughout the country. In an effort to encourage more qualified persons to enter the profession, the State Library initiated a scholarship program with the use of Library Service Act Funds. Since May 30, 1961, \$2,000 scholarships have been awarded to seven persons for study to earn a Master's degree in Library Science. In return the recipients agree to work at least two years in a public library serving rural North Carolina. Legal contracts provide for repayment of funds if recipient fails to fulfill the contract in full or any part.

The North Carolina State Library, along with other library services at the state level, are included in the "Survey of Library Functions of the State." This survey is sponsored by the American Library Association and financed by the Carnegie Corporation. Findings will be used by the American Association of State Libraries to formulate standards for library functions of the states. Reports of the Survey and a draft of recommendations are anticipated by mid-1963. A preliminary report by Dr.

Phillip Monypenny, University of Illinois Professor of Political Science and Director of the Survey, emphasized as a major function of a state library the provision of basic tools for information on which many decisions of government must be based.

In North Carolina the State Library, the Department of Public Instruction, the Supreme Court Library, the Department of Archives and History and the Secretary of State cooperated in filling in survey questionnaires and discussing service with the member of the survey team who did some followup work. Dr. Mary Edna Anders, Special Research Scientist, Georgia Institute of Technology, a graduate of the University of North Carolina, did the followup interviews in this State. The final recommendations of library activities and responsibilities at the state level are eagerly awaited.

RESOURCES

Books

Two major changes in policy relate to books. (1) The juvenile book collection was discontinued September 1960. Retained, however, are those titles by North Carolina authors, those about North Carolina and others which may be useful reference volumes. (2) The sending of general collections of books to enlarge local public library resources was discontinued. The widespread coverage of public library service and the development of basic book collections for adults and children in the county and regional libraries curtailed the need for borrowing such collections from the State Library. On the increase is the need for supplementary information in specific subject areas as indicated by the nature of interlibrary loan subject requests.

These changes have been reflected in the acquisition policy and weeding program of the Library. Duplication of titles has been reduced and careful weeding has helped make room on shelves for some of the 7,704 volumes purchased and the 508 gift volumes received during the biennium. Even so it was necessary to store some of the bound New York Times, 1915 through 1951, to make way for book shelving. As of June 30, 1962, the total recorded State Library book stock was only 145,127 volumes.

Recataloging of the merged book collections to provide useful subject arrangement continues steadily along with the cataloging of new books which must have priority. The total number cataloged during the biennium reached 12,665 and Library of

Congress cards purchased for same amounted to \$2,000. Where feasible the services of the Processing Center have been used for duplication of cards. This has been extremely helpful and satisfactory for the recataloging of many of the older titles.

Serials and Microfilm

Lists of the periodicals currently subscribed to were sent to the State Agencies with the request that they make suggestions for additional titles to be considered for purchase. There was a staff study of this list which resulted in some titles being dropped and others being added. Periodical titles received at the State Library now number 488 and of this number 270 are paid subscriptions and the remainder gifts or exchanges.

The Library continues to cooperate with the Department of Archives and History in the microfilming of North Carolina newspapers, as well as with commercial firms and has received many reels of film free in return for letting them use the papers for microfilming.

At this time the library is receiving 115 North Carolina newspapers as gifts from the publishers. Of these, seven are being bound. The library also subscribes to 16 North Carolina newspapers on microfilm as well as the New York Times. Since complimentary newspaper subscriptions no longer may be mailed at second-class rates, in some cases the postage would be greater than the subscription costs. This poses another problem for a limited book budget.

Documents

During the biennium the use and resourcefulness of both the State and Federal documents collections have increased as indicated by daily records of these valuable research materials. This agency has accepted the responsibility of providing the Library of Congress with two copies of all State documents. These are used frequently by Congressmen. Of the two copies kept by the State Library one is for reference and one is a circulating copy.

Continued personal contact with the personnel in charge of publications for the State agencies has provided a basis for enlarging the State documents collection and making available to the public and government essential research studies published by the State.

In an effort to provide necessary resource materials for the re-

search projects of the various legislative study commissions, the State Library with the Institute of Government has entered into an agreement with the National Legislative Conference to participate in its program of "Interstate Exchange of Legislative Service Agency Publication." Participation in this program provides legislative publications in printed or processed form from 25 of the 50 states. In addition to this program, the Library subscribes to the microcard edition of the legislative research publications listed in the quarterly **LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH CHECKLIST** published by the Council of State Governments. With the purchase of a microcard reader, research publications from most of the 50 states have been provided for use by state agency personnel and legislative study commission personnel. The Library continues to purchase or secure through gifts and exchanges many publications not available through either of the previously mentioned programs.

With the addition of many new items to the documents collections (approximately 7,500 federal documents and 2,000 state documents have been received during the biennium), space becomes an even greater problem. Adequate space and facilities for preserving the printed materials of the State and Federal government is greatly needed.

GENERAL SERVICES

Reference and Research

The most impressive feature in reference service for the biennium is the increased use by State agencies, especially in the off-legislative year. The departments of Archives and History, Conservation and Development, Public Instruction, and the Governor's Office, are the most frequent users; though the average month brings queries from as many as twenty different agencies. For the first time, the compiling of bibliographies became a measurable factor of service. Examples are: a comprehensive listing of sources of Cape Fear River history at the request of the State Advertising Agency, an exhaustive listing of materials on Fitness and allied subjects for the Youth Fitness Commission, a selective list of publications on juvenile delinquency for the Governor's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Crime.

In addition to the State agencies, local governmental units, local offices of Federal agencies, local business and civic organizations request reference service of the Library. Strong collections

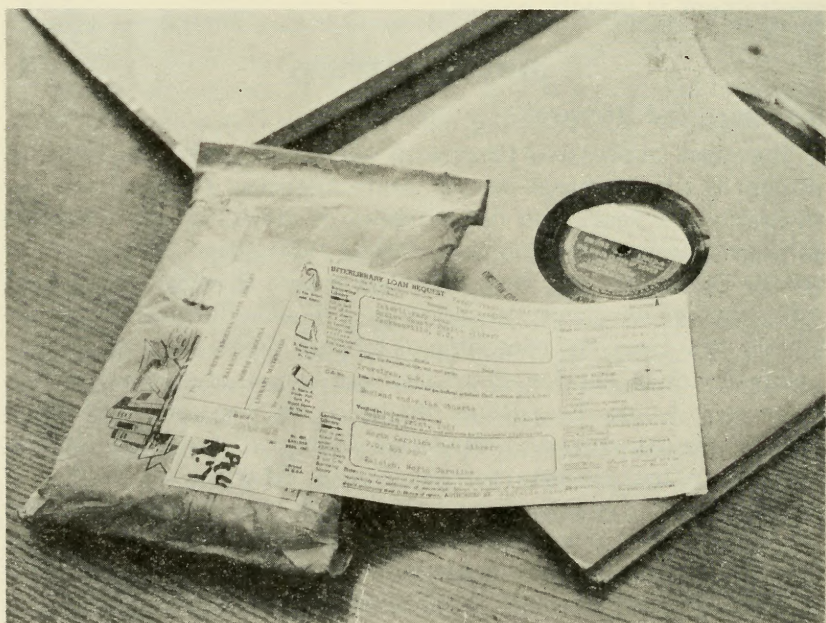
of State and Federal documents are invaluable adjuncts to the regular reference tools in service to these patrons; but to maintain quality service to the business—scientific—economic—industrial—governmental complex, it is essential that more special handbooks, directories, subject encyclopedias, registers, and various business services be provided. These are expensive to buy and to maintain, but there is a direct ratio between the caliber of the tool and of the service.

Another specialized service is Genealogical Reference, used by a considerable segment of the total clientele. Patrons come from out of state and in state to the library. Many write for assistance. One-third of the total reference transactions in this area during the biennium was handled by correspondence.

The outstanding newspaper collection in print and on film, the strong Civil War collection and the North Carolina material bring many people to the State Library for research purposes. Gaps in these collections are being filled as limited budgets permit.

Interlibrary

Through interlibrary services the total library resources available to North Carolinians are greatly enlarged. Teletype service



From library to library to you.

and union catalogs at the University of North Carolina Library and the State Library facilitate the use of interlibrary resources. The State Library serves as a clearing house for such requests from the public libraries of the State and borrows from other libraries across the nation when warranted. Through teletype, 57 major library resources of the nation are available quickly. Generous cooperation of the college, university, and public libraries within the State has enhanced all interlibrary services. As the number of interlibrary loan requests has grown, so has the number of referrals made by the State Library to other libraries. These referrals have been made chiefly on the basis of locations available from the union catalogs and union lists. Referrals which could not be filled indicate the continuing lack of informational materials among the total library resources of the State. Seventeen public libraries have developed special subject collections and have accepted responsibility for statewide lending as follows:

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Library</i>	<i>Town</i>
Architecture	Pack Memorial Public Library	Asheville
Art	Olivia Raney Library	Raleigh
Automation	May Memorial Library	Burlington
Business and Industry	Greensboro Public Library	Greensboro
Drama and the Theatre	Wilson County Public Library	Wilson
Family Life and the Home	Durham Public Library	Durham
Foreign Languages and Literatures	Cumberland County Library	Fayetteville
Furniture, Design and Manufacture	High Point Public Library	High Point
Gardening and Landscape Gardening	Rowan Public Library	Salisbury
Minerals and Mineral Industries	Mitchell County Library	Bakesville
Music	Randolph Public Library	Asheboro
Natural History	Sheppard Memorial Library	Greenville
The Negro	Richard B. Harrison Library	Raleigh
Recreation	Kinston Public Library	Kinston
Textiles: Knitting, Yarn Manufacturing and Machinery	Gaston County Public Library	Gastonia
Textiles: Weaving and Design, Chemistry and Dyeing, Synthetics	Public Library of Charlotte and Mecklenburg County	Charlotte
Vocational and Industrial Manuals	Public Library of Winston-Salem and Forsyth County	Winston-Salem

Film

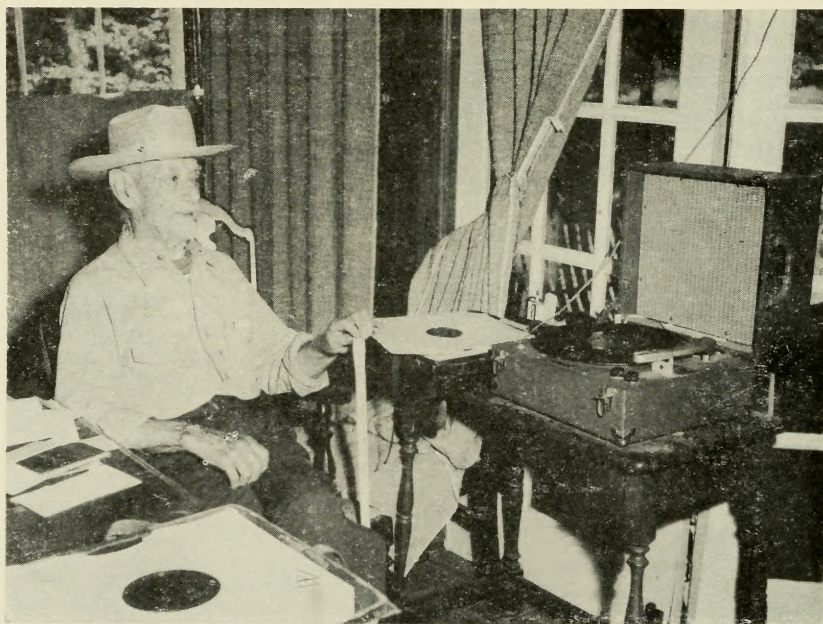
During the biennium films from the Adult Film Project collection were shown 11,636 times to a total audience of 479,141.

Most extensive use of the collection was made by community groups such as study groups and PTAs, by church groups, business and industrial organizations, and hospitals and rest homes. Films in all subject areas were used but greatest use was made of films in the areas of family life and child care, religion, foreign history and government, nature study, music, art, space science, and job improvement.

The Project, begun in 1952 to provide educational films for adult use through the public libraries of the State, now has more than 1,000 films in the collection. Films are selected by public librarians at screening sessions held in various parts of the State. The State Library contracts with the Bureau of Audio-Visual Education, Extension Division, University of North Carolina, for consultant and technical services for the film program. The program is financed through public library participation in State Aid with supplements from Library Services Act funds.

Talking Book

The Library Services for the Blind, which is one of 31 regional libraries established to give talking book service to the visually



*Mr. J. J. Fretwell of Lake Montonia listens to talking books.
(Picture courtesy of Textiles Review and Atkins
Studio, Gastonia.)*

handicapped, started serving the blind of South Carolina in August 1961. This service, authorized by an amendment to the State Library Law (G.S. 125-2, June 22, 1961), is given on a contractual basis for which South Carolina agreed to pay \$10 per registered blind reader or not less than \$7,000 per year.

As of June 31, 1962, South Carolina had 615 active borrowers. 13,188 containers (sometimes there are two or more containers to a title) have been circulated to South Carolina borrowers in this eleven month period. During the biennium 80,237 containers were circulated to the blind readers of North Carolina. As of June 30, 1962, the Library had 9,641 containers made up of 2,433 different titles. There are as many as three to 15 copies of each title received from the publisher. The Bible and other religious literature, diographies, mysteries and westerns continue to be the most popular types of books.

The number of copies of each issue of magazines received has increased from approximately 65 to approximately 200 during the two year period. The seven titles available are American Heritage, Ellery Queen's Mystery Magazine, Newsweek, New Outlook, New York Times Week in Review, Reader's Digest, and Senior Citizen.

Newspaper and magazine articles have publicized the program. Nearly 1,000 circulars entitled "Books for the Blind," which give information concerning the Library of Congress program, including the regional library services, were distributed to welfare agencies, libraries, clubs, ophthalmologists and interested individuals in the State. Expressions of appreciation for this service continue to come from the blind and their families.

In August 1961, when service to South Carolina was started, a Library Assistant and another Clerk I were added to the staff. Due to the increased volume of work and material there is a need for more space and more personnel. The periodical use is so great one full-time person is needed to do this phase of the work. There is not sufficient space in the present location to add shelves that are fast becoming necessary to house the talking book collection. The cost has increased also and the projected contract for 1963 with South Carolina includes \$12.30 per reader.

EXTENSION SERVICES

Grants in Aid

Since 1941 the State of North Carolina has given more recognition to public library development by annual appropriations

called STATE AID TO PUBLIC LIBRARIES FUND. This fund, not yet exceeding nine cents per capita, has been an incentive toward financial support of public library development which has increased from 10¢ to 70¢ per capita between 1941 and 1962.

A more recent grant in aid program comes from the LIBRARY SERVICES ACT of 1956 which provides funds for establishing, extending or improving public library service to a state's rural population. North Carolina through the State Library has qualified for the maximum grant each year. These federal funds have given greater impetus to cooperative efforts toward better library service. The State Library Board, responsible for the administration of both of these funds, has approved rules and regulations designed to help libraries add depth to their services. Use of these funds is reflected in summary of the extension consultant work and public library development. All sources of North Carolina public library income follow:

	1960-61			1961-62		
	Total	%	Per Capita	Total	%	Per Capita
City or Town	\$1,165,933	32	.26	\$1,252,449	32	.27
County	1,564,832	43	.34	1,696,828	44	.37
State Aid	424,272	11	.09	412,029	11	.09
Federal Aid	179,371	5	.04	214,886	6	.05
Other	322,373	9	.07	290,762	7	.06
	\$3,656,781	100	.80	\$3,866,954	100	.84

Public Library Consultants

Library Consultants on the State Library staff have spent much time in various parts of the State helping to promote better library service to all the people of North Carolina. They spent 641 days in the field and made 482 visits to libraries. These visits varied in length from an hour or two to several days. The Extension staff met with 58 city or county library boards, five regional library boards and 14 joint meetings of two or more boards. Other groups met with, and there were 55 of these, included Friends of Libraries, governmental officials, library school students, clubs and committees. Conferences with 726 librarians, 258 trustees, 31 members of Friends groups and 75 other individuals totaled 756.

Lectures were given to a class at the School of Library Science and the classes in municipal government of the Institute of Government, University of North Carolina. Radio interviews were

given in Fayetteville and Tryon. Talks were made to Friends of Library groups in Fayetteville, Mount Airy and Brevard, at Woman's Club meetings in Warrenton, Rotary Club in New Bern, Career Day in Biscoe, National Library Week symposium in Jacksonville.

Adult Services

A special consultant to public libraries in the field of services to adults was available for sixteen months of the biennium. The Adult Film Project, reported on elsewhere in this report, is administered also by the Adult Services Consultant.

The Library Community Project in North Carolina ended formally August 31, 1960. This project was especially valuable in the pilot community of Cumberland County and provided experience and information to the consultant staff at the State Library. Partial studies were made in Alexander County, the Northwestern Region and the Craven-Pamlico Region. The study in Alexander County, which is without public library service, resulted in the Board of County Commissioners' appointing a library board and the passage of a special act by the 1961 General Assembly to authorize a special tax for a library. Collection of the tax was authorized, the library board organized, prepared a budget and was interviewing prospective librarians when the Board of Commissioners refused to approve the budget and ordered a refund of library taxes already collected on the grounds that the legality of the special act could be questioned. The library board then resigned.

Public Library Development

Achieving the minimum national standards of library service is very difficult in small towns and rural areas which predominate in North Carolina. Even with substantial financial effort most counties would not be able to buy the books needed and to employ the required personnel. On the other hand, the need for and ability to use library service is the same for such areas as for large urban centers. North Carolinians, wherever they live, have wide interests and can use facts to improve their way of life. They need the services of skilled librarians who can anticipate and locate information needed and who can guide people of all ages and educational levels in using and interpreting library resources.

Libraries working together and sharing their services and ma-

terials can more nearly meet the full needs of their users. Without joint action, most North Carolina libraries probably will never reach the standard necessary to meet the needs of their constituencies. Therefore, the State Library encourages public libraries to cooperate in systems, sometimes called regions or joint libraries.

The development of regions does not weaken or eliminate the small community library. Actually, it offers that library and its users expanded resources and services.

Limited cooperation in the form of book pools has been instituted by Currituck and Dare Counties, Alamance and Chatham Counties and Moore and Richmond Counties. Smaller county libraries have contracted with larger neighbors for professional services, book processing and supplementary book collections: Greene County with Lenoir County, Hoke County with Cumberland County, Harnett with Johnston, and Chatham and Lee with Alamance.

More complete cooperation has been achieved by the formation of two new regional libraries. The Avery-Mitchell-Yancey Library was formed in 1961 and the Appalachian Regional Library comprising Ashe, Watauga and Wilkes Counties was organized to begin July 1, 1962. The first four-county region in the State has just come into existence as Yadkin County joined the Northwestern Region already organized by Alleghany, Stokes and Surry Counties.

Anson, Stanly and Union Counties formed a Council to employ a surveyor to study the feasibility of a Rocky River Region. Anson and Union County Boards of County Commissioners approved the Region, but Stanly County Commissioners did not. Local efforts to develop the organization of a regional library have slowed down, but are being continued.

Surveys of public library service were also made in Forsyth, Guilford and Wake Counties. The report of each survey included specific recommendations for the extension and improvement of services. Further consideration is currently being given to branch library development in Forsyth County.

In Guilford County the citizens of Greensboro voted favorably on two library issues on November 8, 1960. Approval was given to bonds totaling \$1,950,000 for a downtown library building, furnishings and equipment; the relocation of the Carnegie Library as a branch and the building of three other branch libraries. The citizens of Greensboro also gave approval to a tax levy of

5¢ per \$100 of assessed property valuation for the support of public libraries in Greensboro. The site has been secured for the new downtown library and architects plans have been approved.

On June 6, 1961, Raleigh residents voted in favor of \$850,000 in bonds to establish a central library and two branches within the city. At the same time Wake County residents disapproved a tax levy of not more than 7¢ on the \$100 assessed valuation for support of a county-wide library system in accordance with an act of the 1961 North Carolina General Assembly. The S. H. Kress Building was purchased and is currently being renovated for the central library in Raleigh.

Plans are underway for service in Alexander, Ashe and Jones Counties which are without county-wide services. The consultants from the State Library have worked with citizens in these counties to lay the groundwork for establishing public library service.

New branches of existing libraries have been opened in Cooleemee, Jonesville, Arlington, Mars Hill, Kinston, Clarkton, Murfreesboro, Shallotte and two in Charlotte. This brings to twenty the number of branch libraries developed with aid of Federal funds in six years.

Consultants are available to help public libraries with building plans. Most of the new and renovated public library buildings in the State during the biennium contain suggestions of State Library Consultants. New library buildings opened since July 1960, include the Blanche Johnson Library in Ramseur, the East Branch of the Kinston Public Library, and the West Branch of the Public Library of Charlotte and Mecklenburg County. Construction of the Roanoke Rapids Public Library has begun. Other public libraries which have newly renovated and/or enlarged buildings include the Thomas Hackney Braswell Memorial Library in Rocky Mount, the Currituck County Library, the Dare County Library, the Sampson County Library, the Madison County Library, the Henderson County Library, the Northwestern Regional Library in Dobson, the McDowell County Library, the Wilkes County Library and the Yancey County Library.

Public Library Legislation

During the 1961 legislative session, nine special acts were passed to provide for improved public library service or facilities.

The Alexander County Board of Commissioners were author-

ized, in their discretion, to levy a tax for the support and maintenance of the Alexander County Library.

The city of Graham, Alamance County, secured authorization by revision of city charter to provide a specified appropriation for the Graham Public Library. The city of High Point, Guilford County, secured an amendment to G. S. 160-68 so as to provide for eight library trustees in the city of High Point.

Lincoln County secured authorization for a tax on cases tried and disposed of in superior courts in Lincoln County for the extension, maintenance and support of the Lincoln County Memorial Library.

Randolph County secured the authorization for the establishment and operation of a county library system and the participation in this system of municipal and other public libraries in Randolph County.

The city of Roanoke Rapids, Halifax County secured authorization for the Mayor and governing authorities of the city of Roanoke Rapids to use certain real estate for a public library.

Stanly County secured authorization for the Board of County Commissioners to make appropriations for public library purposes in Stanly County. (This named specific use of intangible taxes and other funds.)

Wake County secured authorization for the county of Wake to establish and operate a county library and to authorize establishment of library branches within the incorporate cities of Wake County. (This provided for a tax vote in the county and a bond election for library buildings within the city of Raleigh. The act was amended in same session to authorize citizens of other cities in the county to vote for tax levy in event total county vote was disapproved.)

Yadkin County and the town of Yadkinville secured authorization for the Board of County Commissioners and the governing body of the town of Yadkinville to provide for the maintenance of a county library in Yadkin County. (Both bodies were authorized to levy a tax not to exceed two cents per \$100 assessed valuation.)

Workshops and Institutes

An institute for public library administrators on public relations was planned by the consultant staff with a committee of public librarians. The Adult Services Consultant served as coordinator. The Institute was held in Charlotte, May 1 and 2,



Institute on "Problems in the Government of Libraries"—Salisbury, N. C., March 14, 1961. Panel (Left to right) : Robert Shuford, Davidson County Manager; Ira McDowell, Randolph County Commissioner; Herman Dickerson, Statesville City Manager; George Esser, Assistant Director, Institute of Government; Hoyt Galvin, Director of Libraries, Charlotte-Mecklenburg County; Frank Young, former trustee of Gaston County Public Library; David Clay, Salisbury City Councilman.

1962, and was attended by library administrators and other professional librarians. Public relations experts from the DuPont de Nemours Company, the Carolina Power and Light Company, the Charlotte and Mecklenburg County Schools and the Minneapolis Public Library provided stimulating talks as basis for discussion.

There is a serious national shortage of professional librarians which is reflected in North Carolina. There is a serious shortage of funds to employ them if they become available. In order to help improve the public library services, it is necessary to improve the skills of the many nonprofessional library workers in the public libraries of the State. Consultants on the State Library staff with other professional librarians in the State have conducted seven

in-service training workshops for these workers during the biennium. A series of four workshops were held in Charlotte, Winston-Salem, Wilson and Fayetteville in the fall of 1960 and a series of three in Charlotte, Wilson and Asheville in the fall of 1961. About 200 workers attended the 1960 workshops and 130 the 1961 series.

In the spring of 1961, the State Library cooperated with the Institute of Government of the University of North Carolina in holding four institutes on library finance and governmental relations in Greenville, Fayetteville, Salisbury and Asheville. The series was conducted for library trustees, librarians and county and municipal officials and was well attended.

Members of the State Library staff attended and participated in the following other workshops or institutes: The Southeastern Library Association "Buildings Institute," October 10-19, 1960, Charlotte; Conference of Southeastern States extension and school library personnel on Public Library and School Library Relationships, Atlanta, August 3 and 4, 1960; an Institute, "The Adult and the Child's World," at Cleveland, July 11 and 12, 1961; American Library Association's "Problem Areas in the Selection of Children's Books," Miami Beach, June 1962; and the American Library Trustees Association Institute, Miami Beach, June 1962.

National Library Week

National Library Week was celebrated in mid-April of both years of the biennium. Irving E. Carlyle of Winston-Salem was Chairman of the State Committee in 1961, and George M. Stephens of Asheville, served in 1962. As a part of the 1962 celebration, the Chapel Hill Public Library received a \$1,000 award from the Book-of-the-Month Club as one of the ten outstanding small libraries in the nation. The awards are given annually in memory of Dorothy Canfield Fisher.

State Library staff members served on the statewide committee and assisted in many ways to promote this activity emphasizing the value and need for reading, books, and libraries.

Cooperation with Agricultural Extension in Reading Program

The State Library and Agricultural Extension of State College cosponsored a special project to promote reading by rural families through Home Demonstration Clubs. This was carried on in four counties (Haywood, Onslow, Randolph and Stanly). The librari-

ans and Home Economics Agents in these four counties cooperated in planning and carrying out the project which had the following objectives:

1. To expand the reading program to provide better service for the individual club members;
2. To expand the reading program to members of the families of club members;
3. To relate the program more directly to the total program of the clubs;
4. To find ways for club members to make better use of library and other community resources.

Institutional Consultant

Institutional library assistance has remained somewhat constant during the past two years with continued service in the earlier programs plus the addition of some new projects.

Changes in the personnel at Woman's Prison means that the library is now under the direct supervision of the principal who is in charge of the educational classes in the institution. The State Library offers consultant service since there is no trained librarian on the staff of the institution and since an inmate is in charge of the library. The loan of book collections from the State Library helps to supplement the prison library book stock. There is no definite item in the Woman's Prison budget for purchasing books and other library materials. Replenishing the book stock is dependent mainly upon gifts.

The Supervisor of Education is responsible for the library at Central Prison which was organized several years ago with help from a member of the State Library staff. Assistance has been continued in this area during the past two years by lending books and giving consultant service because visits to the library are not encouraged. The Supervisor of Education acts as a liason between the State Library and the inmate in charge of the prison library.

The Supervisor of Education is also working very closely with the superintendents of the various prison camps throughout the State to encourage reading and the use of books, most of which are borrowed through the local public libraries.

Unfortunately plans for a new library at Central Prison have not materialized and at the moment nothing is on the horizon as a prospect for the coming biennium.

The library project at Caswell School, Kinston, has been gratifying. The professional library has been organized and the books cataloged. The person in charge of both the professional and inmate libraries took one course in library science last year. This, of course, is a forward step for the school for improving library service. In 1961 the libraries were moved into space provided for them in the new school building.

In response to a request from the Superintendent of Cherry Hospital, Goldsboro, the Institutional Consultant from the State Library spent one day giving suggestions pertaining to the organization of the professional library which was to be housed in a library-designed space in the new Royster Building.

The most recent project underway is at East Carolina School, Rocky Mount. The State Library is cooperating with the Supervisor of Education on the staff of the Board of Correction and Training in planning and organizing the library in the school. Assistance has been given also with the ordering and processing of books. Much progress should be seen in this project in the next biennium. This, in turn, will lead to assistance in the other schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Correction and Training.

A professional librarian was employed at State Hospital, Raleigh, to organize and catalog the professional library.

Slowly, but surely, more and more interest is being shown in the importance of the role of the library in the overall education setup of the various institutions.

As the therapeutic value of books and reading is recognized and acknowledged, more appalling becomes the dearth of these resources in North Carolina's public institutions for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, tubercular, delinquent and criminal persons. The State Library should provide a full-time consultant to work with all these institutions and coordinate a strong library program for each type of institution. A parallel need is for each responsible board to provide funds for library facilities, materials and personnel. The State Library is ready to work with each group toward improved services.

Processing Center

The North Carolina State Library Processing Center is a noteworthy instance of successful cooperation between the public libraries of the State and the State Library. It is demonstrating

that cooperation can be advantageous and economical to a group of independent libraries of limited resources. The routines of ordering, cataloging, preparation of catalog cards and physical processing of books, as well as the distribution and payment functions, which each library formerly performed, have been centralized with the Processing Center carrying out these services. The planning and implementation of the project has involved close coordination between local libraries and the State Library, particularly the Extension Services Division and the Administrative Division, of which the Processing Center is a part.

The Center processed its first books in May 1960. Between then and June 30, 1962, there were 123,130 books processed. 91,232 sets of catalog cards were supplied for the card catalogs of the libraries, some of which had not been able to have this service for their patrons before the Center went into operation. 21,333 titles have been cataloged.

Thirty county libraries and five regional libraries, representing a total of forty-four counties, applied for initial participation in the Center. There has been a steady increase in membership during the two years of the Center's operation. Currently, forty-two county libraries and seven regional libraries comprising sixty-four counties received processed books from the Center. There are indications that additional libraries will apply for Center membership during the 1962-63 fiscal year.

Since it is a pioneer and its service is unique in the South, the Center has been host to numerous groups of librarians, library trustees, educators and laymen who seek to relate its procedures and policies to their own specific area of responsibility. The Center's Manual of Procedures has been in great demand by these and others planning centralized processing programs.

The Center is currently cooperating with the staff of Vocational Education in the development of libraries in the Industrial Education Centers of the State and is acting as consultant in the formation of a centralized processing center for the books which these libraries are acquiring.

The Center assists other divisions of the State Library chiefly through use of its Xerox-Multilith equipment. Portions of reference books of genealogy records, which are too valuable to mail or to circulate, can be quickly reproduced for a permanent, easily read, record. This saves much time in laborious copying or, in some instances, a long trip to the library by the patron.

Catalog cards which were formerly hand typed in the Technical Services Division are speedily reproduced by multilithing. Forms, reports, and other publications are reproduced by the Xerox-Multilith process.

Comments from the libraries which are being served indicate that the Center is accomplishing the purposes for which it was organized, namely (1) to provide public libraries with complete cataloging service and (2) to release librarians from the great duplication of essential processes, which were costly in time, money, and effort, so that they may be free to devote their skills and training in guiding North Carolina's public libraries to more efficient public service. This Center, initiated with assistance of Library Services Act funds, continues to be subsidized by this fund.

GROWING NEEDS

The growing needs of the North Carolina State Library and its service programs are part of the total needs of a growing state which recognizes its citizens as its greatest resource in whom educational and cultural investments will pay highest dividends. Every change in the educational system, every improvement in quality or quantity makes an impact on libraries whether school, public, college, university or special. Each change adds emphasis to the central role libraries must fill in the educational process. This educational process is a continuous one and not limited to the individual enrolled in a class of one of the many formal educational institutions. Libraries afford persons the opportunity to read, study, understand and make decisions for themselves. This holds true only when libraries have adequate informational resources and personnel to meet the needs of each individual.

These individuals are not so much concerned with the type of library providing the material and service as they are that the material be available for their use. Increased use of a wider range of materials by more people is pointing the direction toward a statewide system of libraries.

Current statistics of North Carolina libraries point up continuing inadequacies and failure to reach recognized standards for minimum library service. While the State Library satisfies thousands of users each year, there are many whose serious needs cannot be met by State Library resources or through

materials available elsewhere in the State on interlibrary loan. In some instances the need can be met by resources outside the State, but frequently the urgency of the requests prohibit out-of-state borrowing.

There is an acute need for more books and informational materials to meet the needs of a growing State Government and a more alert State Citizenry. Equally acute is the need for a functional building designed and equipped for the special and unique services of the State Library which is now housed on first and fourth floors of the Library building, in part of the basement and one room on second floor. More efficient use of present space can be achieved with the replacement of improvised equipment with new items which can be utilized in the new building. The Library Services for the Blind continues its services from the dining and kitchen area of the old Mansion Park Building. Increased use of materials and services in each area points up growing need for additional personnel. Full-time consultant service is required for development of library service to the State's institutionalized persons, illiterates and others.

To aid further in the development of library resources on a statewide basis, increased State Aid to Public Libraries Fund is needed. In addition to current level State Aid appropriation, a minimum of 25¢ per capita for building book resources and more funds to aid in regional development are urgent requests.

Only by improving resources and services in all types of libraries can North Carolina maintain the heart of its educational process for the whole man.



